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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CAUCASIAN AND CENTRAL ASIATIC
REPUBLICS CITE POSTWAR PROGRESS;
SHOW INCREASES OVER 1940

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

With the beginning of the new year, several Soviet republics have reviewed gains made under the postwar Five-Year Plan and the general increase in industry and agriculture over prewar, 1940 levels.

Armenian SSR

Gross production by Armenian industry in 1949 was 215 percent of that of 1940. In the 4 years since the war, more than 50 industrial enterprises have been completed and put into operation in the republic and 27 enterprises have been expanded and rebuilt. There has been a substantial increase in output by individual branches of the economy. Production by the chemical industry was 213 percent of prewar production, and production by the metal-processing industry (machine- and machine-tool building) was 557 percent of prewar. Output of individual products in terms of 1940 production was as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
Caustic soda	344
Cement	132
Shoes	136
Cotton fabric	117
Woolen fabric	2,600
Silk fabric	714
Hosiery	112
Knit underwear	215
Canned goods	140
Soap	149
Cigarettes	190
Electric power	175

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In 1949, 182,000 square meters of window glass, 152,000 clocks, and 5,000 tons of sugar were produced. The number of workers and employees in the republic's economy in 1949 was 149 percent of 1940, including 175 percent in industry. The wage fund increased 254 percent over 1940.

In the trade network, the increase in the number of stores, stands, and stalls was 119 percent of 1940, including 165 percent in the cities alone. The sale of industrial products in 1949, in percent of 1940, was as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
Meat and sausage	287
Fish products	138
Butter	401
Sugar	125
Confectionery	138
Macaroni products	286
Groats	161
Cheese	242
Laundry soap	174

Sales of fabrics, shoes, and furniture also showed considerable gains over 1940.

In the postwar period, Armenian kolkhozes made great strides in expanding the areas sown to basic agricultural crops and in increasing crop yields. In 1949, gross production of cotton was 135 percent of 1940, tobacco 240 percent, sugar beets 274 percent, and potatoes 321 percent. Gross yield of grain far exceeded the 1940 level. The number of cattle in 1949 was 124 percent of 1940, cows 157 percent, sheep and goats 157 percent, pigs 164 percent, poultry 248 percent, and beehives 122 percent.

In the field of cultural and communal services to the population, the number of libraries increased in postwar years from 908 to 1,437, club institutions from 897 to 1,164, and motion picture installations from 196 to 312. In rural areas, the chain of medical institutions was expanded. The number of hospital beds throughout the republic in 1949 was 142 percent of 1940, including 183 percent in rural areas. The number of maternity beds was 114 percent of 1940, including 224 percent in rural areas, and the number of doctors increased 208 percent over 1940, including 302 percent in rural locales.

The enrollment in primary, 7-year, and secondary schools, and in technical schools and other training institutions is now 315,000. The number of higher educational institutions in the republic increased from nine in 1940 to 14 in 1949, not including correspondence schools, and the enrollment in these institutions increased correspondingly to 10,122 students, from 5,786 in 1940. The number of scientific research institutions increased from 37 in 1940 to 58 at present, and the number of scientific workers from 414 to 918. In their contribution to the national economy, such scientific works as those done by the astrophysics observatory and the Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR are of particular merit.

In the past 4 years, more than 460,000 square meters of housing have been put into service, including 235,000 square meters in the city of Yerevan. The supply of housing in cities and settlements is now 131 percent of 1940. In these same years, 10,000 houses were built in villages, and individual builders were allowed more than 400 million rubles in credit.

As of 1 February 1950, electric facilities had been made available to almost 50 percent of the total number of kolkhozes, and by the end of 1950, the proportion will be 70 percent.(1)

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Georgian SSR

The Georgian republic has reviewed the great strides made in 29 years of Soviet power. The present capacity of operating electric power plants in the republic is 42 times the 1913 capacity and 14 times the 1932 capacity. In 1949, the republic's coal industry mined 20 times more coal than in 1913. Machine-building enterprises now produce a variety of products, including metal-cutting machine tools, machines for the tea and wine industries, silk-weaving machines, mine equipment, radio and telegraph equipment, and many types of consumers' goods. During the last 29 years, 46 tea factories have been built in the republic. In 1949, the volume of industrial production was 30 times the 1913 volume. Gross production in 1949 was 46.2 percent over the prewar level and 82 percent over 1945. In the postwar period, the new industrial center of Rustavi and many large-scale enterprises in Kutaisi were built.

The republic has a tremendous program outlined for the construction of food industry enterprises. In 1955, output of tea in the republic will have been increased 350 percent over 1948. In 1950, 18 new tea factories, with a capacity for processing 46 million kilograms of green tea leaf, will be built in the subtropical regions. In the last 18 years, the area of tea plantations has almost doubled, and the productivity of tea bushes in 1949 was more than double the 1932 level. In 1949, 5,200 more tons of tobacco were delivered to the state than in 1940, almost 24,000 more tons of green tea leaf, 20,000 more tons of grapes, and 282 million more tons of citrus fruits. In 1949, the head of cattle had increased 31 percent over 1940, sheep and goats 97 percent, and pigs 127 percent.

With the completion of the large Samgori irrigation system, 35,000 hectares of dry land near Tbilisi will be converted into highly productive soil for orchards and plantations.

In the field of cultural development, the republic now has 4,274 schools in which 728,000 students are enrolled, almost five times more than in 1914. There are 25,000 students enrolled in the republic's 19 higher educational institutions. In 1949, almost 12 times as many books and periodicals were published as in 1921.

In the past 4 years, Georgian workers obtained 469,000 square meters of housing. In the next few years, the republic has pledged to increase the tea-leaf harvest by more than 300 percent, raise the citrus fruit procurement to 2-2½ million pieces, grapes to 100,000 tons, and tobacco harvest to 20,000 tons. Eleven shelter belts will be planted to protect the subtropical plantations, and the number of eucalyptus plantings will be increased to 100 million trees.(2)

Kazakh SSR

In 1949, gross-production output by Kazakh industry was 96.8 percent above the 1940 level. Between 1946 and 1949, the wage fund increased 99.4 percent and the average wage increased by 59.7 percent. With 1940 production represented as 100 percent, 1946 production was 141.2 percent, 1947 production 165.6 percent, and 1948 production 184.2 percent. Heavy industry made substantial gains in 1949. Production of the means of production in 1949 increased more than 200 percent over 1940 and constituted 66.3 percent of all output by Kazakh enterprises.

In the past 4 years, the volume of capital construction in the republic was 88 percent of that planned for the entire Five-Year Plan. The total volume of capital investment in 1949 increased 96.5 percent over 1940. In 1949, capital investment in the republic's economy was 230.1 percent of that of 1945. The total postwar investment in the republic's economy was 7.7 billion rubles. Among the new enterprises put into operation since the war are the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Zinc Plant, Karatau Mining and Chemical Combine, Semipalatinsk Excavator Plant,

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Dzhambul Chromite Plant, slag-block plant in Vostochno-Kazakhstan Oblast, 91 creameries, the Alma-Ata Macaroni Factory, and the Pavlodar Condensed Milk Plant.

In the period 1946 - 1949, the total long-term credit advanced by the state to the republic's kolkhozes increased more than 1,200 percent and totaled 181 million rubles. In 1949, 81 million rubles were obtained by kolkhozes for construction of cattle sheds, mechanization of livestock farms, and purchase of pedigreed cattle; 6 million rubles were allocated for the purchase of mineral fertilizer, more than 2 million for electrification, and 1,950,000 for forestry development work.

In 1949, 180 rural electric power plants were built.

There are now 187 community centers, 2,679 clubs, 2,445 rural reading rooms, 1,076 libraries, 25 museums, and 1,234 motion picture installations in the republic. There are 238 newspapers, including 127 in Kazakh, and ten periodicals published in the Kazakh SSR.

The republic now has 23 higher educational institutions with an enrollment of 16,500 students, an increase of 150 percent over 1946. The enrollment in secondary special training institutions has increased by more than 50 percent above the 1946 level. The republic also has 9,000 schools with an enrollment of nearly 1½ million children. Compulsory 7-year education has been introduced. The Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, created in 1946, now includes 54 research institutions. The republic has 26 theaters, 14 of them Kazakh. The number of scientific research institutions has increased from none in 1913 to 82 in 1945 and 122 in 1949.

At the end of the Five-Year Plan, the republic was scheduled to have increased the grain harvest 37 percent, cotton 23 percent, potatoes 57 percent, and sugar beets 8 percent. This task is being met successfully. As early as 1948, the republic had considerably exceeded the Five-Year Plan for grain sowing. In 1949, the sown area continued to expand and for the majority of basic crops considerably exceeded the 1950 plan. In 1949, the republic gave the country 20 million more pud of grain than in 1940. The plan for delivery of sugar beets to the state was exceeded considerably. The first thousand-kilometer stretch of six forest shelter belts is being planted on both sides of the Ural River from Vishnevaya Mountain to the Caspian Sea. In 1949, the area planted to timber increased by 16,300 hectares, including almost 5,000 hectares on kolkhozes. This is more than three times the 1948 planting.

The development of animal husbandry made it possible in 1948 to give the country 1,977,000 more centners of milk, 532,000 more centners of meat, and 52,000 more centners of wool than in 1940. The 3-year animal husbandry development program provides for an increase of 46 percent in cattle, 81.9 percent in sheep and goats, and more than 200 percent in pigs by 1952.(3)

Uzbek SSR

The chief task in the postwar Five-Year Plan for the Uzbek republic was the restoration of the prewar level of cotton cultivation and an increase of 100 percent in the cotton harvest in 1950 over 1945. In 1947, the area sown to cotton was at the 1940 level and in 1948 exceeded it by 52,000 hectares. The cotton yield also exceeded the 1940 level. Nearly 450 kolkhozes obtained yields of 25 - 30 or more centners per hectare in 1949. The cotton industry has pledged 500,000 more tons of cotton in 1950 than in 1949.

The republic now supplies up to 60 percent of all silk cocoons in the USSR. Collection of cocoons has increased 26 percent over 1945, and the yield is 21 percent over 1945.

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As a result of the utilization of fallow and construction of new irrigation facilities, the irrigated area sown to crops or planted with trees has grown by almost 175,000 hectares since 1945. For the most part, the problem of conquering water scarcity in the chief cotton regions has been solved. Almost all of the Fergana Valley now has water, and irrigation has been given great impetus in many rayons of Tashkent and Khorezm oblasts and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR.

The capacity of the tractor park in the cotton regions of the republic has increased 36 percent since 1945. The park of agricultural machinery and equipment in MTS and sovkhoses is providing complete mechanization of all preparatory and sowing work, fertilizer spreading, interfurrow cultivation, etc. The new SKhM-48 cotton-picking machine has been put in series production.

The postwar Five-Year Plan provided an increase of 89 percent in industrial production over 1940. In 1946, Uzbek industry for the most part completed its postwar reconstruction. The extraction of petroleum in 1946 increased 51.5 percent over 1945, coal 79.5 percent, unprocessed silk 62.2 percent. In 1947, the republic's industry produced 25.8 percent more than in 1946, and heavy industry showed a particularly rapid growth. In 1948, gross-production output increased another 13 percent, the Five-Year Plan was completed, and the 1950 level attained in the extraction of petroleum, production of tar roofing paper and slate, and sugar output. Electric power production was several times the prewar level. Mining of coal in Angren increased 150 percent during the year, production of ammonium nitrate increased 34 percent, superphosphate 48 percent, output of cotton seeders 86 percent, excavators 87 percent, and textile machinery 100-125 percent. Further successes were achieved in 1949. The increase over 1946 in coal mining was 53 percent, petroleum 11 percent, steel smelting 78 percent, electric power production 19 percent, and excavator production 49 percent. Average daily loading on the Tashkent Railroad System has more than doubled since 1945.

In the postwar years, capital investment in the republic's economy exceeded the volume of capital investment of the second and third five-year plans. During 1946 - 1949, 142 large-scale industrial enterprises were built in Uzbekistan, including the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant, Kokand Superphosphate Plant, Angren Coal Pit, and Farkhad GES. The chief task now, however, is to obtain a further production increase without additional capital investment by utilizing existing production capacity to its fullest extent on the basis of progressive technical norms.

The average wage of workers in industry has increased 120 percent and the monetary income to kolkhoz workers has increased by more than half. Many branches of industry have fulfilled or exceeded the planned mean progressive norms. In 1949, the savings resulting from the mobilization of internal reserves in industry and construction projects subordinate to the republic exceeded 40 million rubles. In 1948, Uzbek industry realized 170 million rubles in above-plan accumulation by a further reduction in production costs and the release of considerable quantities of industrial resources for the needs of the republic's economy. In 1949, the saving from reduced production costs in the light, food, and several other branches of industry was at first set at 94 million rubles, but was later upped to 132 million rubles.

Sixty-five percent of budget expenditures are being put into cultural and daily living needs of the population. Many million rubles have been invested in postwar years of housing construction. The new cities of Chirchik, Angren, Begovat, Yangi-Yul', Leninsk, and Nukus are developing rapidly, as are the new workers' settlements near large-scale industrial enterprises. In 1949 alone, construction of nearly 96,000 square meters of usable area was completed, including over 66,000 square meters of housing. Other postwar achievements in city development include the trolleybus line in Tashkent, streetcar line in Samarkand, and gas facilities in Andizhan, Leninsk, and 19 kolkhozes of Leninskiy, Andizhanskiy, and Markhamatskiy rayons of Andizhan Oblast. By the end of 1948, nearly 650 kolkhozes, 60 MTS, and many sovkhoses had obtained electrical facilities. In 1949 alone, nearly 100 kolkhoz hydroelectric power plants were put into operation, providing electricity to more than 300 kolkhozes.

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One of the clearest examples of the cultural development of the Uzbek SSR is the great achievement in education. There are now more than 4,700 schools providing general education to more than 1.2 million children. Over 120 higher educational institutions and technical schools are in operation.(4)

SOURCES

1. Kommunist, No 45, 22 Feb 50
2. Bakinskiy Rabochiy, No 40, 25 Feb 50
3. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, No 40, 22 Feb 50
4. Pravda Vostoka, No 35, 12 Feb 50

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